

A Bird Housing Project at Hanover, New Hampshire.—During March of 1941, the Junior Nature Club of Hanover constructed fifty bird houses designed for Bluebirds and erected them along the four roads leading out of the village. Members of the club helped to examine the boxes each week until school closed in June and then this inspection was performed by Wendell Cox, one of the more active members, for the remainder of the nesting period.

The boxes were inhabited by Bluebirds (*Sialia sialis*) and Tree Swallows (*Iridoprocne bicolor*). Nest building by the Bluebirds began during the week of April 7 to 12 during which four nests were completed and six others begun. The first Bluebird eggs were found on the inspection of April 23. The first Tree Swallow eggs were found April 30, although this nest was deserted after the laying of the second egg; additional eggs were not found until May 14. The Bluebirds had two periods of nesting: April 23 to May 29, and May 30 to July 31. The one nesting period of the Tree Swallows extended from the week of May 14 to July 1, excluding the first unsuccessful attempt.

The number of boxes occupied by Bluebirds during the first and second nesting periods, and the number of eggs laid during each period, were approximately the same. The percentage of success, however, was much greater for the second period, 91.2 per cent as compared with 65.6 per cent (as based on the number of eggs laid) for the first period. This difference was due primarily to the interference by Tree Swallows which began their nesting about the middle of the first period of nesting of the Bluebirds. There was no interference by English Sparrows. The nesting success of the Tree Swallows was much lower than that of the Bluebirds, being 46.6 per cent.

	Tree Swallow	Bluebird		
		1st Period	2nd Period	Total
Number of nests.....	16	14	15	29
Number of nests with 2 eggs.....	1	0	0	0
Number of nests with 3 eggs.....	0	1	2	3
Number of nests with 4 eggs.....	5	4	3	7
Number of nests with 5 eggs.....	7	6	10	16
Number of nests with 6 eggs.....	3	3	0	3
Total number of eggs.....	75	67	68	135
Average number of eggs per nest.....	4.56	4.8	4.5	4.63
Number of sets of eggs unsuccessful....	6	3	1	4
Number of young fledged successfully....	35	44	62	106
Percentage of success based on number of eggs laid.....	46.6	65.6	91.2	78.4
Average number of young hatched per nest.....	2.18	3.1	4.1	3.6

RICHARD LEE WEAVER, *Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire.*

Orchard Oriole at Hanover, New Hampshire.—While assisting with a bird census by the Dartmouth Natural History Club, Richard DeCou heard the song of an Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*) along the highway one mile south of Hanover on May 15, 1941. He eventually located the bird and verified the identification and then notified me and others who had an opportunity to see and hear the bird. It remained in the vicinity of the poplar trees where first seen until May 23. It was courting a female Baltimore Oriole and was being attacked by a male Baltimore Oriole. We repeatedly saw vigorous fights between the males. The Orchard Oriole followed the pair of Baltimore Orioles about as they collected nesting materials and visited their various perches.

The records for this bird in New Hampshire and Vermont are very few. I know of the following records: two males collected June 1, 1883 at Middlebury, Vermont; an adult and young observed at Brattleboro, Vermont (undated but prior to 1909) according to G. M. Allen (*Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 7, 1909:140); one at Rollinsford, New Hampshire (undated but prior to 1909) G. M. Allen (*loc. cit.*); one second-year male collected by C. F. Goodhue May 14, 1922, in New Hampshire (exact locality not given); and one male identified at the Isles of Shoals on June 17, 1936, by C. F. Jackson.—RICHARD LEE WEAVER, *Hanover, New Hampshire*.

Harris Sparrow at Malheur Refuge, Oregon.—While observing small passerine birds in the vicinity of the headquarters of the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, Burns, Oregon, on October 26, 1941, I noted two Harris Sparrows (*Zonotrichia querula*) feeding in the greasewood and sagebrush growth just north of the lookout tower. When disturbed, the birds perched on top of a greasewood bush for several minutes. John C. Scharff and Paul T. Kreager also saw these birds. We all observed them in a good light at about 20 yards with seven-power binoculars. Gabrielson and Jewett ("Birds of Oregon," 1940:575-76) list Harris Sparrow as a rare winter straggler and cite only two records in Oregon: at Medford, February 1 and 2, 1912; and at Hillsboro in January and February 1932.—CLARENCE A. SOOTER, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Burns, Oregon*.

Winter Records of the Slate-colored Junco and Harris Sparrow in Utah.—Heretofore considered accidental, but probably constituting regular winter visitors to Utah are the Slate-colored Junco (*Junco hyemalis hyemalis*) and the Harris Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*). Their status as accidental has been based largely on the scarcity of records of the two species, but it appears more likely that few specimens have been collected in the state because of little winter field work having been done. Furthermore, there is the possibility of the two species having been often over-looked since they occur among flocks of other birds.

The Harris Sparrow has been recorded from Utah but twice in the literature. J. S. Stanford (*Proc. Utah Acad. Sci.*, 15, 1938:145) was the first to record the species in the state when he listed a specimen taken April 17, 1937 at Wellsville, Cache County, Utah. A. M. Woodbury (*Condor*, 41, 1939:162) mentions a specimen taken by E. R. Wilson February 9, 1937, at Centerville, Davis County, Utah. Observations by Wilson as reported by Woodbury indicate that Harris Sparrows were common around Centerville from January 1 to March 15, 1937. They were noted there again during the winter of 1937-38 but not in 1938-39. Both of these localities are in central northern Utah.

One of us, Behle, collected a female in the extreme southern part of the state on December 16, 1939, at Santa Clara, 2,800 feet, Washington County, Utah. The bird was taken from a dense river bottom thicket along Santa Clara Creek and was in a small flock of Gambel Sparrows (*Zonotrichia leucophrys gambelii*). The specimen collected was the only one identified in the field, although the concentration of the Gambel Sparrows was so great that other Harris Sparrows might easily have been over-looked. The other of us, Higgins, collected a male in central Utah at Price, 5,500 feet, Carbon County, Utah, December 28, 1941. Three Harris Sparrows were seen at the time in a flock of Juncos of the *Junco oreganus* type. These records, scattered over the state and representing several years span, suggest that the Harris Sparrow is a regular winter visitor in small numbers rather than accidental as Woodbury (*op. cit.*) has stated.

To our knowledge, there are only five formal records of the Slate-colored Junco for Utah based on birds handled, not on field observations alone. Of the latter type of record there are a few others not cited here. H. W. Henshaw (Report Geog. and Geol. Expl. and Surv. West 100th Mer. by George M. Wheeler, 5, 1875:266) first reported a specimen taken at Iron Springs, Iron County, Utah, on October 4,